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No. 24

EUGENIC LAW IN EFFECT

Hygienic Marriage Plan in Wisconsin.

Various Opinions Given on Law Which is Advocated for Kentucky.

Milwaukee, Dec. 25.—On and after January 1, 1914, men who wish to marry in this State must present certificates of health signed by reputable physicians.

The eugenic law passed at the last session of the legislature goes into effect on that day, and no even the cleverest lawyers have been able to find any way of avoiding it. It also provides that any person going to another State to marry can not return to Wisconsin within a period of one year unless he presents a physician's certificate. Intent to defraud is punishable with imprisonment of from one to thirty years.

There has already been much discussion of the new law by physicians, clergymen and social workers in this State. Many approve of it, while others assert that it will work no good. The medical profession, however, appears to generally regard the statute with favor.

The law provides that any physician issuing a false certificate shall be deprived of his license to practice, and any person disclosing the result of an examination by a physician shall be charged with a felony, and upon conviction shall be sentenced to from one to five years in the penitentiary. The law also provides that the cost for medical examination shall be \$3, to be paid by the applicant.

Following are some opinions expressed by leading clergymen and physicians of Milwaukee:

"The statute to become effective in this State on January 1, 1914," said Dr. William Becker, a prominent physician, "which compels male candidates for matrimony to present a certificate of physical and mental health, would, theoretically, be conducive to the betterment of mankind, if both sexes were equally subjected to the law.

"Viewed in the light of a civil contract, both parties entering into the agreement should share, equally, in all responsibilities as well as in all privileges of the same. With the man in possession of a certified halo, but in doubt as to the woman's mental and physical status, the woman is lowered to the plane of a quackshot, and the legal maxim of 'caveat emptor' becomes applicable.

"A considerable per cent of women bent on marriage are mentally and physically tainted. Is the woman's attitude for marriage less important than that of the man?"

This was the opinion of the Rev. H. C. Beale, of the Congregational Church:

"I have grave doubts as to whether this particular law will be of any great advantage. The matter is too vague and the possibility of evasion too great. Besides, it comes perilously near to the line which separates individual freedom from social control."

"There is likely to be much adverse criticism of such a law," said Dr. Nellie Wentworth Carrell, "and I would not be surprised to hear of its early repeal. The man who is clean will resent a physical examination; the man who is unclean will evade the issue.

"The law in itself is a good one and probably has the support of the entire medical profession, as well as the think-people of other professions.

"That the law may be changed to include women is inevitable. The woman infected in a previous marriage may be a disease carrier and a disease transmitter without her knowledge. What men are ignorant of the possibility of them infecting their mates?"

"All the platitudes that might be written upon by 'rounders' and 'men-about-town' it will not be objected to by men of clean lives, nor by parents of marriageable daughters."

Dr. William J. Cronyn said:

"I believe it is a wise and salutary law.

"If rigidly enforced, it will go far

toward preventing the propagation of serious diseases of the blood, and other local diseases that are a source of so much misery and suffering, and the cause of so many unhappy marriages.

"Witness the result of the recent marriage of a certain dethroned monarch and a German princess. The fact to the world."

"The law, recently passed by the legislature, whereby any man desiring to marry, must present a certificate signed by a reputable physician, showing that he is physically qualified to enter the marriage relation, will for a time, bewilder some people, and it will be some time before all will understand its import," said the Rev. Perry Millar, superintendent of the Wisconsin Conference, Methodist Episcopal Church.

May Use Kentucky Limestone.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Kentucky limestone may yet be used in the construction of the Lincoln Memorial here to cost \$2,000,000. After bidders from Western Kentucky quarries were ruled out two months ago by the commission on the grounds that the contract had already been let, the Attorney General ruled the Secretary of War and not the commission should let the contract. The commissioners met today to consider asking new bids.

500 Lives Lost.

Sydney, New South Wales, Dec. 22.—Incoming steamers bring terrible details of the recent volcanic eruptions on the island of Ambrim, in the New Hebrides group, in which 500 natives lost their lives. Witnesses of the disturbance describe it as having been so sudden and violent that they expected to see the whole western side of the island disappear.

UNION HATTERS MUST PAY BIG SUM

Danbury Hatters Case Again Decided in Favor of Company.

New York, Dec. 19.—The United States Court of Appeals yesterday decided the famous Danbury Hatters case in favor of D. E. Lowe & Co., plaintiff, and against the United Hatters of North America. The court affirmed a judgment in favor of Lowe, and against the hatters' organization for \$252,130.

With interest and costs the judgment now amounts to \$272,000. At the first trial in 1908, the plaintiff obtained a judgment for \$232,240. Sustaining the second judgment, Judge Cox declared that it was no longer debatable "that the anti-trust act is applicable to such combinations as are alleged in the complaint," and that the act made no distinction between classes of combinations or individuals.

The court held that it had been clearly established that the plaintiff was engaged in an interstate business and that the defendants are members of a trades union and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, "one of the objects of the latter organization being to assist its members in a justifiable boycott and with financial help in the event of a strike or lockout."

Alton B. Parker, counsel for the defendants, announced that the case would probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court for review.

Assistant Postmasters Out of Civil Service.

Washington, Dec. 20.—All assistant postmasters will be exempted from the civil service under the Post-office Appropriation Bill completed today by the House Committee on Post-offices and to be reported immediately after the holiday recess. The Democrats of the committee voted to put into the measure a provision substantially similar to the one in the Sundry Civil Bill, under which deputy collectors and deputy marshals were exempted from civil service.

The bill carries approximately \$305,000,000, a cut of about \$3,000,000 from the estimates submitted by the Post-office Department.

Holiday Excursion Rates.

During the holidays the L. & N. will sell tickets at one and one-third fare plus 25c for round trip. Minimum fare 75c.

H. E. MISCHKE, Adv.

TUBERCULOSIS HEAD TENDERS RESIGNATION

Dr. Farrand Will Become President of University of Colorado.

New York, Dec. 22.—Dr. Livingston Farrand, who for nearly ten years has been the executive secretary of The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, has tendered his resignation with that organization to become the president of the University of Colorado, according to an announcement made from the association's headquarters here last night.

Dr. Farrand has probably done more for the promotion of the organized anti-tuberculosis movement in the United States than any other single individual in the entire country. When the executive office of The National Association was opened in 1904, under his direction, there were less than 20 associations and committees for the prevention of tuberculosis in the United States, and of these not more than five were in any way actively at work. Under Dr. Farrand's direction, the scope of the anti-tuberculosis movement has expanded until today there are over 1,200 special tuberculosis societies and committees in this country alone, one or more in almost every state, city and town of any prominence. The institutional growth in this field has also expanded from 115 scattered and poorly equipped sanatoria to nearly 600 such institutions with a bed capacity of over 35,000 and besides there are over 400 dispensaries and clinics for tuberculosis as against less than 15 when no open air schools or fresh air classes in 1905 but today there are over 200, and the number is growing daily.

Ten years ago tuberculosis was little understood or feared by most people in the United States; today the educational campaign directed by the National Association has permeated every rank of society and the dangers and methods of prevention of this disease are even being taught in the public schools of scores of cities. Under Dr. Farrand's direction the anti-tuberculosis campaign in the United States has become the most thoroughly organized movement of its kind in the world.

Dr. Farrand's activities in public health work have not been limited to tuberculosis. He has taken active part in the affairs of the American Public Health Association, in the new movement for the control of cancer, in the general infant mortality, school hygiene, sex hygiene, and other national movements for health improvement, and has been particularly influential in the direction of the newly organized public health activities of the Association for the Improvement of the Conditions of the Poor of New York City.

He goes to the University of Colorado with an academic training as professor of anthropology for a number of years at Columbia University, as a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City and of Princeton University.

For Sale or Rent.

A store room—next door to Bank of Hartford. Address Box 235, Hartford, Ky. 2214.

New Corn Moving in Western Kentucky.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 23.—The corn shipping season has begun at Kevil, La Center and Barlow and during the last few days it is estimated that 200 carloads of corn have been shipped from those points. Corn is bringing fancy prices and the farmers, who have had the grain stored for several months, are selling as rapidly as they can haul it to the markets. The corn and tobacco seasons coming at the same time have placed a large sum of money in circulation in this section.

Joy Ride Ends Fatally.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 23.—The bodies of Louis M. Wakefield of Shelbyville, Ky., and Robert Gellatin of York, Pa., were found this morning on the bank of a small stream in the suburbs of Louisville, where their automobile dashed through a bridge last night, plunging them fast.

JOHN W. LEWIS DIES IN TEXAS

Former Congressman from the Fourth District Expires at Home of Daughter.

Springfield, Ky., Dec. 21.—Former Congressman John W. Lewis died Saturday morning at the age of seventy-three years at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred Manget, in Fort Worth, Tex., where he had made his home since the death of his wife, about five months ago. Mr. Lewis was a native of Green county. Several years after graduating at Central College he came to Springfield in 1869 and formed a partnership with the late Judge Richard J. Brown to practice law. His rise in the legal profession was rapid, and within a few years Mr. Lewis was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Central Kentucky. He was especially strong as an advocate, and was retained in some of the most important cases litigated in this part of the State. He was equally well or better known in political circles, although by no means a politician in the commonly accepted sense of the word, and for the last forty years no Kentucky Republican was better known than he.

In 1876 he made an unsuccessful race for Congress. From 1878 to 1891 he was a member of the Republican State Central Committee and chairman in 1887. In 1880 he was chairman of the Republican State Convention, and the same year was a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and was one of the famous 306 who voted for Gen. Grant from first to last, while in both 1884 and 1888 he was delegate-at-large to the National Convention of his party. In 1894 Mr. Lewis defeated A. B. Montgomery for Congress, he being the only Republican who ever represented the Fourth district. While he was in Congress only one term, he took high rank and was a member of the Judiciary Committee. Four years ago Mr. Lewis was defeated by Judge I. H. Thurman for Circuit Judge of this district.

In 1877 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Phillips, of Lebanon, and to this union one child was born, Mrs. Fred Manget.

The body has been brought to Kentucky for burial.

Barbers Denounce the Mustache Fad.

New York, Dec. 22.—Mustaches from an economic point of view were discussed by the boss barbers of Harlem at a meeting last night. The fad of raising the upper lip adornments was condemned and the recent royal comment of the Kaiser that Germans must not shave off their mustaches and thereby become effeminate, was blamed for the waste of four minutes—the extra time required, it was said—to shave around the edges of a mustache.

Plan to Reunite G. O. P. Fac-tions in Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 22.—As a result of a meeting held last week, a committee consisting of five Republicans and five Progressives was appointed to-day to consider means of reuniting the Republican and Progressive parties in this (Marion) county.

No restrictions were placed on the committee and it will be free to report any plans for unity it believes advisable. The committee probably will make its report in January.

State Wide Sale of Xmas Seals.

Almost 2000 agents have been appointed for the sale of the 2,000,000 Red Cross Christmas seals for distribution in almost all of the towns of the state. 90 per cent of the funds raised will be used in anti-tuberculosis work in Kentucky.

In Paducah, the funds will be used for the maintenance of the Jackson Hill Sanatorium. In Louisville, the Louisville Anti-tuberculosis Association will administer the receipts for the support of their own work. In Owensboro, Frankfort, Lexington, and Covington, the proceeds will be used for the support of visiting nursing organizations. In Henderson, the consumptive poor will receive relief in food or clothing. In Mason and Nicholas counties, the

proceeds will go to the support of residents of these counties at Hazelwood Sanatorium. In Winchester, Paris, Georgetown, Danville, and probably in other places, visiting nurses will probably be employed for the first time to work in cooperation with the Kentucky Tuberculosis Commission. The rest of the funds will be taken in trust by the Commission for the extension of the work in various places, either through organization of visiting nursing associations, or the establishment of open air schools, or in other ways.

NO CREEK.

Mr. Robert Renfrow has moved to the Elgin property near Hartford. Miss Alberta Greer left Monday for an extended visit to her brother at Olivet, Ill.

Mr. Loney Sanderfur, Owensboro, spent a few days here with relatives last week.

Mr. J. P. Foster went to Nuckolls today on business.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Wallace attended the burial of their sister-in-law, Mrs. Tom Williams, at Central Grove Saturday.

Mrs. Mollie Ellis and son, Edward, have gone to Carrier Mills, Ill., to spend the Christmas holidays with her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Patton.

The stork made a visit to the home of Rev. and Mrs. Ed Weeley Nov. 22, leaving them a baby girl.

Mr. Vess Shown and family have moved to Beda.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Ward and son, Carol, leave today for Owensboro to visit relatives.

Mr. R. B. Stevens went to Owensboro Sunday.

Mr. Luther Gillin, Morgantown was the guest of Mr. W. H. Parks last week.

ARE HEDGING ON CAMPAIGN PROMISES

Free-Traders Begin to Doubt Whether they Have Decreased the Cost of Living.

The Democratic national platform goes right to the bat on the "high cost of living," alleges that it is due mainly to the horrid Republican tariff and declares that no remedy is possible, "until import duties on the necessities of life are materially reduced," which the Democrats promised to do quick.

Of the 477 pages of the Democratic campaign handbook of 1910 the first 176 pages are devoted to the exploitation of the alleged awful results of the Republican tariff and a description of the glorious times of cheap living for everybody which would arrive when a triumphant Democracy shall have got in its work on the tariff.

Well, the Democrats got possession of the tariff, the Democratic tariff has been a legal force for several weeks, and has been practically effective since midsummer, and instead of the promised cheap living which we should have been enjoying by this time there comes an apparently inspired wall from the seats of the mighty at Washington, declaring that "Thanksgiving dinner this year was the most expensive meal the American people have eaten" in many a long day.

And so say we all of us.

It is fair to say that the Democrats had justification in precedent for their prediction, for the Wilson bill, which was then the latest Democratic effort in that line, had been immediately followed by the very lowest cost of living that we had experienced for many a year.

When the country had had enough of it the restoration of a Republican Protective Tariff was immediately followed by an increase in the price of "necessities," to be sure, and also by the general ability to pay the increased price and lay by a lot of money besides.

And this condition continued, although with the rising prices which inevitably accompany great prosperity a prosperity which continued until the result of the election of 1910 was apparent.

The effects of the Democratic tariff are as yet not fully apparent. We should begin to understand the situation about next midsummer. It is improbable that the country will like them any better than it liked the results of the tariff of 1892. San Francisco Chronicle.

THREE YEARS SECRET COMPANION

Death of M. H. Couch Reveals Hidden History.

Unknown Woman Shares His Office and Found After His Death.

Monticello, N. Y., Dec. 23.—With the release from the Sullivan county jail probably today of Miss Adelaide M. Brance, the woman who for three years endured voluntary confinement for the sake of being the secret companion of Melvin H. Couch, the mystery of her identity may never be solved. She told her jailer last night that her only wish was to be permitted to leave Monticello quietly to lessen the burden of anxiety for Mrs. Couch and her daughter.

Bit by bit Sheriff Frank L. Kinne and George L. Cook, county prosecutor, have brought out the story of Miss Brance's life with Couch, whose death she announced in so dramatic a manner Sunday at the home of Dr. J. F. Curlette, brother-in-law of the dead attorney. Dr. Curlette notified the coroner and the sheriff, and these officials joined with him in an effort to keep the facts of the lawyer's double life from becoming the public gossip of the village.

It was due to the discovery of the woman by the widow when she was led to explore a room in his office her husband had always forbidden her to enter that the story became known and the manner of the life for three years of the voluntary prisoner revealed.

Miss Brance told the prosecutor that many years ago she lived at Goshen, N. Y., but facts concerning her early life she withheld. After much questioning she told of her life in the little room opening off Couch's office, of how she never went out, except at night and then only when she was sure no one would see her, and how she lived on provisions brought to her by the lawyer and through it all was happy because she loved and was loved.

She said she was 40 years old, had been a book agent, but stopped there except to add that it was while trying to interest Couch in a book 15 years ago that their friendship began. They met at frequent intervals after that time, she said, until about three years ago, when they concluded that secret meetings that lasted a day at first could be prolonged to a week, then weeks and finally to her taking up living quarters in the lawyer's office.

When confronted by the widow of the man with whom she had lived in secret for so many years, Miss Brance begged for forgiveness, crying piteously, "I loved him, I loved him."

Her grief at Couch's death was genuine, and the sheriff, who at first harbored suspicions concerning her, was finally forced to admit that there was no charge upon which she could be held. Although her hair is streaked with gray and her face pallid from her enforced confinement, her voice is well modulated, and the quality of tone bespeaks evidence of education and culture.

At the county jail, Miss Brance has denied herself to all callers, saying that she desired only to be permitted to leave the scene of her love and be forgotten.

An autopsy performed upon the body of Couch revealed that his death had been due to heart disease. The coroner's verdict was accidental death. Following the autopsy the body was taken to his late home at the request of the widow.

Osborne Foreman.

Mr. Frank Foreman, of Hartford, and Miss Rose Osborne, Jackson, Ky., will be married at Pineville tomorrow. The bride to be is a daughter of Judge Osborne and is a young lady of splendid accomplishments. Young Foreman was born and reared in Hartford, a son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Foreman, and is very popular here. He has the good wishes of a host of old friends and school mates in Hartford.

Habitual Constipation and all liver troubles can be cured by using Grigby's Liv-Ver-Lax. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D.27.

Bowling Green Business University

BOWLING GREEN, KENTUCKY.

The students who went to positions in July and August will earn \$60,000 in their first year after leaving school, and this is almost \$50,000 more than they ever made in any other one year. In other words, by taking a business course they multiplied their earning-power by six. A course in Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Stenotypy, Telegraphy, Railroad Accounting, English, Penmanship or Typewriting can be completed in a few months.

Write the School for Its Catalogs, Bankers Books, Rate-Sheets, Photographs and Other Information.

MANY POISONING WOODS ARE FOUND

Some Trees Are Dangerous and Cause Severe Skin Eruptions.

Nettle, poison ivy and poison sumac are by no means the only plants which have a poisonous effect on the human skin. Poisonous substances exist in many trees, and even after they have been cut and sawed a sufficient quantity of the poison remains in the lumber so that workmen who handle it are liable to infection.

Amber wood is impregnated with a powerful poison, according to Dr. Fritz Graf, who has been investigating the subject for the German Botanical Society.

Two different kinds of wood are included under the term amberwood—the genuine East Indian or Asiatic satinwood or amberwood. The two are quite different in external appearance. Nettle succeeded in extracting the active substance only from the latter. This is a stearinlike substance soluble only in ether. A small quantity of it placed in contact with the skin of the underarm, in the course of about five hours produced a tense, swollen yellowish blister surrounded by a red area of inflammation. After the bursting of this blister an ulcer remained, which required four weeks to heal.

What is known as "cocobolo" wood contains a poisonous substance soluble in alcohol and benzol, as well as in water. It is apparently an essential oil. The placing of fine sawdust of this wood on the moist skin causes first a violent smarting. Following this, red spots or pimples appear, accompanied by redness and inflammation of that part of skin, followed by swelling.

Similar phenomena are caused by the plant Cortusa Matthioli, but they are even stronger, since blisters are produced. Touching the plants is enough to cause irritation, and the infection may be transmitted to other persons by hands so infected. The bearers of the irritating substance in this case are gland-hairs, as in the case of the primrose. This substance is a crystallizable sap which can be extracted from gland-hairs.

The sawdust of the Mexican blue-gum is harmful when the skin is especially sensitive from some other cause. A workman who was suffering from tuberculosis, and who later died from it, was attacked after splitting this lumber, by an eruption of the underarm which forced him to stop work. Others who did similar labor for years had no ill-effects. In this case the tuberculosis may have created the disposition.

As a result of his investigation, Dr. Graf urges all cabinetmakers who work in satinwood, and gardeners who grow poisonous plants, to protect their hands, arms and head from direct contact with the wood, sawdust or injured portions of the plants. A first sign of any inflammation of the skin, the sufferer should receive the attention of a dermatologist.

It has long been thought that poisoning might result from the proximity of sumac, even if the plant was not touched, but Dr. Graf denies this. A visitor to the Berlin Botanical Gardens recently brought suit for damages for injuries which he alleged he had suffered on account of his near proximity to a poisonous sumac, which is on exhibition in the gardens. But the suit was lost for the directors of the gardens proved conclusively that for poisoning to occur the plant must be injured and the portion brought into direct contact with the skin.

How's This.

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh Cure

cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

Walding, Kinnear & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Master Commissioner's Sale.

Ohio Circuit Court, Kentucky. R. Duke, Plaintiff,

vs. Ex parte, Defendant.

By virtue of a judgment and order of sale of the Ohio Circuit Court, rendered at the October term, 1913, in the above cause for the division of proceeds and costs here-in I will offer for sale by Public Auction at the court house door in Hartford on Monday, the 5th day of January, 1914, about 1 o'clock p. m. upon a credit of six and twelve months the following described property, to-wit:

A certain tract or parcel of land being and lying in Ohio county and state of Kentucky on the waters of Rough creek and bounded as follows: Beginning at a sugar tree, beech, nutberry and ash beginning corner to No. 11; thence N. 50, W. 200 poles to a black gum, 2 hickories and sourwood, S. W. corner to No. 11; thence S. 25 W. 170 poles to 3 beeches in Berryman's line; thence N. 74 E. 135 poles to the beginning, containing 196 acres, be same more or less. Being same land decided John Davis Duke and Mary C. Duke by Washington Duke and wife, recorded in deed book 11, page 220, Ohio County Clerk's office.

Also an undivided one-half interest in all the oil and gas underlying the same. Said Commissioner will offer said oil and gas rights and land for sale together and will sell said land and one undivided one-half interest in and to the oil and gas thereunder as a whole.

The purchaser will be required to execute bond with approved security immediately after sale.

This 12 day of Nov. 1913.

E. E. BIRKHEAD, Master Commissioner.

Barnett & Woodward, Atty's.

Croup and Cough Remedy.

Croup is a terrible disease, it attacks children so suddenly they are very apt to choke unless given the proper remedy at once. There is nothing better in the world than Dr. King's New Discovery. Lewis Chamberlain, of Manchester, Ohio, writes about his children: "Sometimes in severe attacks we were afraid they would die, but since we proved what a certain remedy Dr. King's New Discovery is, we have no fear. We rely on it for croup, coughs and colds." So can you. 50c and \$1.00. A bottle should be in every home. At all Druggists. H. E. Bucklen & Company, Phila. St. Louis.

For Sale.

Good farm in Ohio county, near Barnetts Creek church, containing 120 acres, all in cultivation except 5 acres. Good 4-room dwelling, barn and all out-buildings in good repair. Well watered and in the oil belt. For terms, and particulars apply at this office.

1711.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

A CHAIN OF FAME.

The Barrier Washington Erected Across the Hudson.

ARNOLD REMOVED ONE LINK.

Still the Monster Cable, In Spite of the Traitor's Act, Served its Purpose and Blocked the Progress of the British Ships Up the River.

Somewhere in the bed of the Hudson river just off of West Point lies buried the larger part of a great iron chain, one of several ordered by General Washington during the Revolution to be constructed to prevent the enemy from ascending certain rivers to accomplish strategic points of vantage.

The British were making strenuous efforts to get hold of the Hudson in order to keep free communication with Canada by the additional channels of the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain, and so it was determined to obstruct the Hudson by a great chain crossing from Fort Montgomery to Anthony's Nose.

But this was a failure. The chain parted within a week after it had been stretched, and, although subsequently raised and again placed, it was destroyed by the British.

Finally Washington decided to forge another and obstruct the river between West Point and Constitution Island, for here there was an abrupt change of course, and a heavy tide reduced the speed of any ship encountering it. Besides, the channel was 300 feet narrower at this crossing.

The forging of a chain such as was contemplated was then a small undertaking. Requests were secretly sent to various iron companies, and among the bids the most favorable came from the Sterling Iron works, situated in one of the most beautiful regions of the east, now within the fashionable domain of Tuxedo Park.

It was originally organized by Lord Sterling in 1751, a well known officer in the Revolutionary army, and continued in operation for more than a hundred years, meanwhile passing into the possession of Abel Noble, who married a niece of Peter Townsend and who now in association with the latter increased the capacity of the works which eventually came into the entire possession of Peter Townsend, a patriot and filled with the spirit of the time.

He finally obtained a few Welsh miners from Pennsylvania for the heavy handling in the forging and a number of men from Connecticut with their ox teams to do the hauling, and when the chain was ready it was drawn over the rough mountainous roads and through forests that had to be purposely cut in many places and so on to New Windsor, the nearest river point, and towed to West Point.

It was a strenuous undertaking from the very start. Each link weighed 300 pounds, was two feet in length and two and a quarter inches square, and each 100 feet was secured by a swivel, a twisting link, and at every thousand feet there was a clevis. The whole of this weighed 185 tons. When it was stretched across from West Point to Constitution Island it was buoyed up by large sixteen foot logs, and these were in turn held in place by the anchors.

The British made no specific attack on this then invincible obstacle, for it must be remembered that in those days there was no dynamite nor torpedoes, and none of the enemy's praws would have pushed their way through such a barrier.

Although the British did not succeed in passing the big Hudson river chain, the American traitor Arnold gave it his particular attention and removed a link of it under the pretense of having it repaired for weakness at a nearby smithy. He wrote to Major Andre that it would not be replaced until the forts were surrendered to the British. But somehow the chain stood for its purpose, and Sir Henry Clinton did not attempt to relieve Burgoyne.

Parts of this celebrated chain are to be seen among various historical curios of prominent societies. A number of years ago Mayor Hewitt of New York, then the owner of a mine near the Sterling properties, became interested in finding out the whereabouts of the remaining portions of the chain. A large part of it lies at the bottom of the river, about thirty tons were in

various possessions, and at West Point there are thirteen links, and a staple placed near the spot where the chain was anchored and a plate tells of the date and place of forging.—Boston Herald.

No Primaries For Her.

"Are you going to the primaries tonight, Ethelinda?" asked the husband of his suffragette wife.

"Indeed I am not!" replied the lady. "Do you suppose that after I have attended the postgraduate courses in political science for two years I'm going to waste my time on those primary classes? I guess not! They're good enough for you men, but we women have progressed beyond that!"—Harper's Weekly.

Two Failures.

"I married for beauty alone," said a presumably happy bachelor to an old chum. "And yet you remind me of a friend of mine who married for money." "Was the reboiler 'How's that?'" "He didn't get it," said the chum sarcastically.

The preservation of health is a duty few seem conscious that there is such a thing as physical morality.—Spencer.

HE WAS A GOOD SOLDIER.

And His Loss Was Deplored by Paul I. the Half Mad Czar.

In Walezewski's life of Paul I., the half mad son of Catherine the Great, occurs the following anecdote illustrative of the workings of the disorganized mind. It seems that in a report on military affairs submitted to the Emperor Paul the final syllable of the Russian word for cornet or ensign was carried over from one page to another.

The emperor took it for a proper name, and, moved by a caprice, he gave orders that Ensign Kij should be promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He saw an expression of embarrassment and disappointment on the faces of the staff, who did not dare to explain his error; so the next day he promoted the lieutenant of the day before to the rank of captain and some days later to that of colonel, demanding that the officer should be presented to him at once. There was consternation everywhere. The officers were turned upside down in search of the languid Kij.

A snubbing of the name or something like it was found in one of the regiments quartered on the Don. He was sent for, but Paul grew impatient, and in the end he had to be told that Kij had been carried off suddenly by a stroke.

"That is a pity," observed the czar. "He was a good soldier."

Tariff Results in Mill Towns.

The editor of a newspaper published at Bristol, Pa., has given his readers a graphic statement of the effect of the Tariff upon the industries in his town. He does not argue the Tariff question from a theoretical standpoint, but says bluntly that the Underwood bill already has affected Bristol's mill interests. By the first of the year, when the new textile schedules go into effect, he says, the indications of the havoc the bill will work are sure to be apparent to everyone.

Shorter hours will mean less pay and the merchant will be hit hard because collections will be more difficult and longer credit must be given the wage earner. He tells the shoe merchant, haberdasher, butcher and grocer what they already know and fear—that the question which looms up large upon the horizon is the pay envelope. The goods made abroad and sold here displace just so much of the domestic products. The money paid for goods made here goes abroad and never comes back. The money paid for goods made here goes to the American wage earner and by him is paid for living expenses to the local merchant.

Quit Calomel; it is dangerous. Try Grigoby's Liver-Syrup, that vegetable liver syrup guaranteed to produce even better results than calomel. It is absolutely harmless and pleasant to take. Any child can take it with safety. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky.



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Did you see your fertilizer dealer and arrange to buy fertilizer containing at least as much

POTASH

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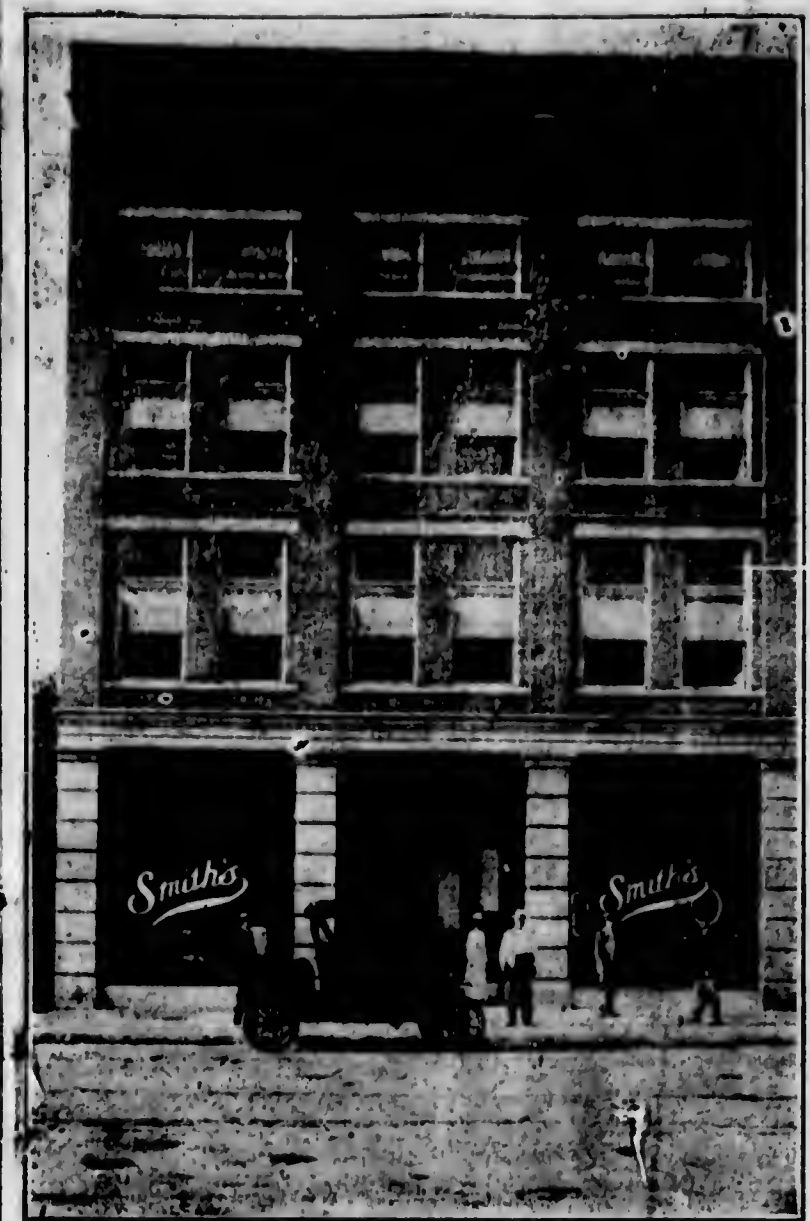
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DINING ON SHIPBOARD.

Different Now From What It Was When Dickens Visited Us.

When Dickens came over to America some seventy odd years ago there was one large table in the dining room for the passengers. The first officer sat at the head, carving the turkey with all the grace he could command between breaches of the good ship, trusting to Providence that the gravy would not drip over. The passengers sent their plates along the line and waited for their helpings.

Today the dining room of a large ship looks like the dining room of a fine hotel. It is just as expensively appointed and has every good thing to eat that can be found on land. In fact, one of the new ships has a restaurant named after a famous one in New York, and the two keep in touch by wireless so that the menus, day by day, are the same. Think of having your dinner arranged by wireless—your menu card by Marconi!

The dining room is divided up into a number of small tables, so that you can have your own party, with only half a dozen of you, with your own waiter, instead of sitting at a long table and passing your plate, as Dickens did.

The development of the wonders of cold storage has done more than any other one thing to make life on the ocean wave one long round of joy. Cold storage gives you the best in the world to eat and every day of the year. A world traveler was telling me the other day that he had eaten grapefruit every morning all around the world. The ship on which he sailed put in a large amount of ice cream made in New York, and 110 days later, when he arrived in San Francisco, he was still eating New York ice cream. Harold Christie in Leslie's.

ROBING THE BRIDE.

Early Saxon Customs and the Advent of the Flowing Veil.

In the old days, as now, the bride generally dressed in white. From early Saxon times down to the eighteenth century a bride of the poorer classes came to the wedding arrayed in a plain white robe as a pious warning that since she brought nothing to the marriage her husband was not responsible for her debts.

Brides soon began to add some little touch of color. Blue was for constancy and green for youth, but in some places these might not be used because of feuds between families having these tints in their liveries. Yellow might not be worn, as it stood for jealousy; golden might not, as it meant avarice.

The Anglo-Saxon bride went to the wedding with her hair hanging loose as a sign of freedom, but upon reaching her new home immediately bound it up as a sign of submission. In the days of Shakespeare the veil began to take the place of the flowing tresses, but this, however, was not original with the British, for centuries earlier the Roman and Hebrew brides had worn yellow veils, while the early Christians of southern Europe had enveloped both man and wife in one large cloth.

Whatever was lacking, however, in gorgeousness of dress was compensated among all the nations by the profusion of flowers chosen for their significance.—Uncle Remus' Magazine.

Herculeum and Pompell.

Pompell was buried in ashes or light scoria, while Herculeum was entombed in lava, which, after cooling, hardened into a material of the consistency of marble, and we thus have the explanation of the fact that while the latter is still largely covered with its ancient lava shroud. Excavations are constantly going on at Herculeum, and the work will in all probability continue to the finish, but it is not likely that any especially important results will accrue, since the life of the two cities was practically the same.—New York American.

Rational Love.

"The rational rather than the romantic view of marriage is the one most in favor with the young people of the twentieth century," said a well known engineer expert in an address in Cleveland.

"The rational view will make for happier marriages. And this rational view is beautifully illustrated in two questions—a little dialogue—running thus: "Will you always love me?" "Will you always be lovable?"—New York Tribune.

Antiquity of the Census.

The idea of the census is almost as old as history itself. Khufu Amnis of Egypt took a census of his people 500 years before Christ. The Athenian nation established a census for the purpose of facilitating taxation. We learn that about 443 B. C. Servius Julius took a census of Rome. During the chaos of the dark ages the census dropped into oblivion, but was revived again about the beginning of the eighteenth century.

Discretion.

"Now, Mike, you must forgive your enemies." "Ugh!" "Do you object to that?" "Not altogether. There's some of 'em I might as well forgive. I ain't big enough to lick 'em."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Usual Way.

Dorcas—Won't your meeting be very late if all the members are going to take part in the debate? Mrs. Dorcas—Why, no, dear! We'll all speak at once.—Judge.

WOMEN ON HORSEBACK.

They Cut a Queer Figure Before Sidesaddles Were Invented.

Before Queen Catherine de' Medici started the fashion of sidesaddles by having a board slung on the left side of her horse to support her feet all poor women rode on a pillion behind a man. All women of the better class rode astride.

A lady to prepare for riding bent forward and took hold of the lower hem of the back of her dress skirt, drew it through between her legs and wrapped her skirts around her legs down to her knees, then folded the rest of her skirts across the front of her person.

Then she drew on a pair of large trousers, the legs of which ended just below the knees, where they were sewed to the tops of a pair of clumsy riding boots. The upper part of the trousers was open in front, and the flaps folded across the person and fastened by a band around the waist. A hood was worn on the head, and a mask protected the face from sun and weather. She rode on a man's saddle and wore spurs and carried a quirt riding whipl looped on the right wrist. The same style and kind of quirt is now used by our western cowboys and plains Indians and was formerly carried by the Cossacks.

A lady in riding costume, whether on foot or on horseback, was anything but a graceful figure.

Our great-grandmothers rode on sidesaddles, but their great-grandmothers rode astride if they belonged to the gentry class.

Our plains Indian women, even when they changed their buckskin skirts that came to the knee and their buckskin leggings for the long calico skirt of white women, always rode astride.—Washington Post.

THEY DIDN'T MIND DIRT.

In the Days When Clothes Were Dyed, but Never Washed.

In the matter of the washing of clothes, not to say the washing of themselves, our ancestors were a trifle lax. The laundress of the twelfth century must have held a position which was practically a sinecure, while it seems within the bounds of possibility that in those days she did not exist at all. There were, insooth, few garments which would stand washing, and the dyer was driving a brisk trade before the laundress was even thought of. A little dye must indeed have covered a multitude of spots.

In the days of the Tudors and Stuarts washing was a trifle more in evidence than formerly, but those articles which were permitted to find their way into the "buck pan"—as the washing tub used to be called—were few and far between. The wealthy of the middle ages got over the difficulty of obtaining clean underclothing with primitive simplicity by not wearing any, while the lower orders wore coarse woolen garments that would no doubt have "shrunk in the wash." To prevent any casualty of the kind they remained unwashed.

Velvets, taffetas and richly dyed silks, such as those worn by the nobility and gentry, could not, of course, be washed, and should any person of high degree be the possessor of a linen shirt it was a thing which was carefully made known to all his friends and relatives as being extremely in mode and a fit subject for congratulation, but washed it never was for fear of injuring its pristine beauty.—London Tatler.

Witchcraft.

In many parts of the world—Greece, for instance—the believer in witchcraft still gets hold, by hook or by crook, of hair, nail parings and so forth from an enemy's head and hands and burns, buries or does something else with them in order to entail unpleasant consequences upon that enemy. And universal folklore reveals the concern of savages to dispose of their own hair and nail clippings to prevent an enemy from getting at them. Australian native girls, having had a lock of hair stolen from them, expected speedy death as a certainty.—London Telegraph.

Virtue of the Nurse.

Sir William Osler in a lecture at Johns Hopkins training school named the seven virtues of the nurse: "Tact, without which no woman can be successful and her chief protection in the mechanism of life; tidiness, it being the primary duty of a woman to look well; tactfulness, which should be cultivated as a gift; sympathy, gentleness, the birthright of a nurse; cheerfulness and charity, the last and greatest of all."

Vague.

"I didn't exactly know how to take the missis this morning," said the lady's maid to the cook. "What did she say?" "When I remarked that I was afraid her complexion could not be improved by cold cream she told me I needn't rub it in."—Baltimore American.

Most of Them Do.

"It only needs determination to live a hundred years," says a well known health writer. A great many people have determined to live a century or die in the attempt—and they have died in the attempt.—New Orleans Picayune.

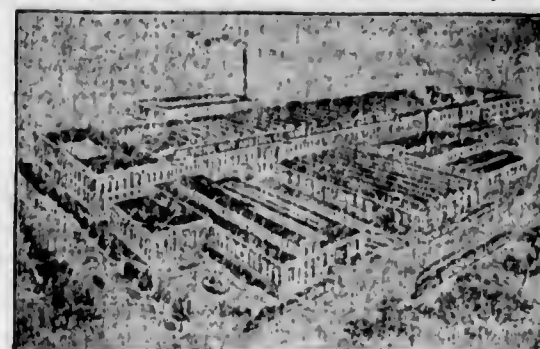
Good Plan.

It is a good plan while waiting for your ship to come in to kill time by going to work to write something.—New Orleans Picayune.

'Tis a wise saying. Drive on your own track.—Plutarch.

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A handful of raw pig iron, weighing about five pounds, is worth five cents. From it 60 table-knife blades can be made, of a value of \$15. Converted into steel watch springs, there can be about 110,200 of those tiny coils made from it. They sell for \$1.75 a dozen, which would bring the neat sum of \$16,070.83 for the five cents' worth of raw metal.—Browning's Magazine.

Stomach Troubles Disappear.

Stomach, liver and kidney troubles, weak nerves, lame back and female ills disappear when Electric Bitters are used. Thousands of women would not be without a bottle in their home. Eliza Pool of Depew, Okla., writes: "Electric Bitters raised me from a bed of sickness and suffering and has done me a world of good. I wish every suffering woman could use this excellent remedy and find out, as I did, just how good it is." As it has helped thousands of others, it surely will do the same for you. Every bottle guaranteed, 50c and \$1. At all Druggists. H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia, or St. Louis.

Australia Still Unexplored.

It is curious to realize that vast parts of the British empire have never been seen by British eyes or the eyes of any white man. Nearly a quarter of Australia is still unexplored, mainly in the west, where the population averages only one person in twenty miles.

Constipation Poisons You.

If you are constipated, your entire system is poisoned by the waste matter kept in the body—serious results often follow. Use Dr. King's New Life Pills and you will soon get rid of constipation, headache and other troubles. 25c at Druggists or by mail H. E. Bucklen & Co., Philadelphia and St. Louis.

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"His language was terrible; I never saw worse," said a policeman at Bridgend, England.

Grigsby's Liv-Ver-Lax, that delicious liver syrup, has displaced calomel in nearly every home. Good for grown-ups and children alike. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

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C. M. BARNETT, Editor & Proprietor

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TELEPHONE.

409th Street.....123

FRIDAY DECEMBER 26.

It is about time to frame up those New Year resolutions.

Will some one please tell us what has become of Harry Thaw and John Lind.

Whenever the Progressive and Republican rank and file get ready to merge, they will merge, no matter what the leaders do or say.

Some Indian weather prophets have predicted no winter. We would as soon have their forecast as those of the Weather Bureau, if they come true.

From what the Courier-Journal says the Democrats made a very poor selection when they nominated for Secretary of State in Kentucky in 1911.

A Philadelphia girl is suing for \$5,000 alimony for two kisses a man took from her when she wasn't looking. The price of living is still going up.

The Currency bill has at last been passed by Congress. It is expected to give us plenty of money with which to purchase the things made cheap by the Tariff bill.

We hope all of our readers had a merry Christmas, and that your first New Year resolution will be to renew your subscription to The Hartford Republican at your earliest convenience.

Is it to be made a capital offense to criticize the Wilson administration, or the members of the cabinet? If so, by this time next year fully two thirds of the people will have to be sent to the gibbet.

Members of the army and navy, who belong to a fun making society, called the Carabobs, are to be court-martialed, or at least strictly dealt with because they made fun of the Wilson policies at their annual dinner at Washington recently. Go tell it to Huerta.

In another column we record the death of Hon. John W. Lewis, who represented this district in Congress from 1895 to 1897, having been elected in the Republican landslide of 1894, and who enjoyed the distinction of being the only Republican who ever succeeded in carrying the district. Mr. Lewis lived at Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, was very popular and had a large law practice. For many years he had not been active in politics, owing to his advanced age.

Over in Indiana while the Progressive and Republican leaders are speaking out against getting together, the boys in the trenches, who are beginning to feel the pinch of the Wilson administration are holding meetings and appointing committees to arrange for union, and they are the ones who do the voting. When conditions get right, the two wings will get together, just like the old woman's hen, which she said would "set", when she got ready to set, if she had to stand up and "set".

Our Democratic friends after having played in the role of calumny howlers for the past twenty years pretend now to be very much perturbed because some Republicans and Progressives have predicted that their policies will bring ruin upon the country. How often have we heard such predictions from Democratic orators from one end of the land to the other, when Republican policies were being put into operation. Think of the tons of literature and the oceans of speeches containing prophecies of dire disaster, which were launched by the Democrats against the McKinley Tariff law some years ago. Now all is changed, and it is the "other ox which is gored."

Hon. Ben Johnson, Congressman from this district, is evidently doing something for the common people, as a member of the lower house of Congress. As Chairman of the District of Columbia committee, he has been untiring in his efforts to ferret out graft in the municipal government of Washington City, and to correct inequalities in taxation. For this he has been the target of abuse by certain interests in the city, which have been in the habit of profiting

from year to year, from the large appropriations made by Congress to maintain the city government. Our Congressman has our sympathy and support in what we believe to be an effort upon his part to do faithful service for his constituents. We say this for him in a sense of fairness, notwithstanding he belongs to an opposite political party, and while we differ from him in some of his governmental policies, yet we are free to say that he has made a painstaking and industrious member of the lower house, and his services have been equal in worth to any man sent from Kentucky for many years.

THE PROPOSED AMALGAMATION.

Last week the Republican National Committee met in Washington City for the purpose of laying plans which would result in a reunion of the elements in the Republican party, which had been separated by the 1912 Chicago convention.

It was heralded far and wide that a convention was to be called to meet in 1914 at which the party would take a stand upon many new matters which are now before the country, in addition to regulating the representation at future conventions and taking out of the hands of the National Committee the power to thwart the people in their choice of presidential candidates. After considerable discussion pro and con, and a two days session the committee voted down the convention proposition, and put forth a plan to reduce the Southern representation, and to recognize presidential primaries in states where primaries have been provided for presidential nominations and to suffer for the choice for these delegates to be placed upon the temporary roll of the convention, without interference from the National Committee.

While this is a material modification of the iron clad rules of the committee in the interest of the rank and file of the party, it remains to be seen whether or not this arrangement will be sufficient to bring about a union of the Progressives and Republicans. The scheme has been denounced by such leaders as George W. Perkins, Senator Beveridge and others as a well thought out plan to induce persons who have been repelling out of the old party to return to the fold with artificial bait. It is believed that the getting together of the two elements will depend largely upon the success or failure of the Wilson administration. If the country suffers in consequence of the new Tariff law, the currency legislation, etc. or both, the rank and file will get together, no matter what the leaders do or say. In other words hunger and hard times will do more to bring about the amalgamation of the Progressives and Republicans than all the committee meetings or eloquent speeches could do in many months. If upon the other hand, the Wilson administration should be a success matters are likely to drag along between the Progressives and Republicans, under separate shelters, for several years, but eventually there will be only two great parties in this country, the conservative and the radical.

A Woman's National Party.

In most of the states where women have been given the ballot they have dropped naturally into the ranks of the existing political parties. But Kansas women wish to be different. They want a party for women only, separate and distinct from those set up by the men, and they have initiated a movement to form such a feminist political body, with its own rules and tenets and ambitions. It is quite easy to see what this might mean if the other states joined in the plan. As these, one by one came under the equal suffrage "wire, the "woman's party," would be gradually swelled until it became a menace to the man-power of the country. In a spirit of self protection, men would wipe out their own party lines to make common cause against the new and "un"-common peril. Such a spectacular condition of affairs is too ridiculous to contemplate except in the nature of a huge joke.

Who would write the platform for a specialized "woman's party"? What would be its planks and principles? Would its constitution include angel cake recipes with conflictual amendments; and would its by-laws set up bridge whist rules and discriminating directions on how to dance the tango?

The question might be asked: "What is the matter with Kansas women?" And verily the answer would be that they have lost not only their political bearings but, far worse than that, they have lost their sense of humor.

Dismissed.

Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 23.—The court today dismissed the bribery charge against Clarence Darrow, the labor lawyer, on the motion of District Attorney Fredrick, who said Darrow's conviction for bribing Judge Bain was doubtful. In the trial for bribing Bain, the jury disagreed.

LET US HAVE PROGRESS JOINED WITH PROSPERITY

Free-Trade Policy Responsible for Shadow of Depression That Hangs Over Business.

President Wilson says: "There is but one cloud upon our horizon," and describes that cloud as our trouble with Mexico. Mr. Wilson evidently is not an expert in political meteorology.

There is, perhaps, only one cloud on the distant horizon, but there are several very threatening clouds hanging immediately overhead, and casting a very heavy shadow upon the business interests of this country and upon the general prosperity of the producing classes. This heavy shadow, with a prospect even of a serious storm, is due to the President's exceedingly obstinate attitude in regard to the modifications of the Tariff.

The President is one of those men to whom success gives hallucinations. He is convinced that he is the direct representative of the Almighty on earth, and that, being in more immediate contact with mankind at large, his knowledge of them is, perhaps, a little superior to that of the Almighty.

This conviction is not uncommon among men whose sudden rise to power is as incomprehensible to them as it is to the rest of the community. Not only politicians have this obsession, but business men also who attain unusual success or important position too rapidly.

A conspicuous example of this hallucination was given by George F. Baer, of the Reading Railroad, with his avowed inspiration, and his arrogant action by "Divine right."

Vanities of this kind would be harmless enough if they did not so often lead men to become inaccessible to facts and impervious to reason, and if they did not so often persuade men that their own fallible opinions were direct inspirations from on high, not to be modified ameliorated by the opinions of other men or the actual conditions which confront them.

The clouds which now hang menacingly overhead and threaten the prosperity of the nation could have been dissipated if Mr. Wilson had taken a broader and more liberal view in his policies of Tariff reduction.

He should have realized that Tariff reduction, however necessary for the benefit of the consumers, must fall more or less heavily and disastrously upon the producers of the country.

He should have appreciated the necessity of compensating these American producers for the markets which they would lose here at home by opening to them markets which he could easily have secured for them abroad.

The reduction of our Tariff barrier allows our markets to be invaded by foreign products, and our producers to be deprived of a greater or less proportion of our American markets.

If a policy of our Tariff barrier allows our markets to be invaded by foreign products and our producers to be deprived of a greater or less proportion of our American markets.

If a policy of reciprocity had accompanied the policy of Tariff reduction the markets of foreign nations would have been reciprocally opened to the products of our American manufacturers and producers. The advantages gained in these foreign mar-

A First Class Feed Store



But I am not running from competition. Why should I? If you had ever traded with me I would not need to answer this question.

MY PRICES ARE RIGHT, my qualities are better and I give fair, honest treatment to my customers. If any of my competitors can BEAT that they are entitled to your trade.

W. E. ELLIS

The Produce Merchant

HARTFORD, - KENTUCKY

kets would have compensated our producers, and, perhaps, more than compensated, for the loss of part of their home market.

Mr. Wilson should realize that the word "producers" does not mean only the big business men who conduct manufacturing, but the workmen, who are the partners in this production, and the farmers, who are the most important producers of a life.

However desirable it might have been to benefit the consumers, it was certainly as desirable, or even more desirable, to benefit the producers in this country. The greatness of this country and the wealth of this country are due, not to what we consume, but to what we produce.

The increase in the creation of wealth depends in great measure upon proper encouragement to production, and the distribution of wealth in good process to farmers and good wages to workmen is obviously dependent in the first instance upon the creation of wealth through profitable production.

Profits on production depend largely on the extent and excellence of available markets, and any sort of ordinary business intelligence or political intelligence ought to have observed the wisdom of increasing and improving the markets for American products.

In fact, the only kind of mind that could not see the practical and sentimental, the material and human advantage of such a policy would be that type which believes itself to be the medium for the direct transmission of Divine instructions.

It is certainly not comparable with any moral obligations to consider the material welfare of a country and the financial prosperity of the individual citizens.

The material prosperity of the people is a matter worthy of attention and consideration of any Administration, but particularly of a Democratic Administration, and Mr. Wilson's policies, no matter how inspired he may believe them, should be executed with due regard for the welfare of the nation and of the citizens.

Indeed, it would be well if Mr. Wilson could realize that no one man is doing God's work on earth, but that all men are doing it, in the place and with the power that God has allotted them, that the moral and material interests of all are rightfully to be considered and conserved.

For Sale.

Buff Oplington Cockerels, marts strain, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

MRS. P. D. TWEDDELL, Hartford, Ky., R. 7.

Cumberland phone. 201f.

Your Liver Lacks Grigsby's Liver-Lax. Try a bottle today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Ask J. H. Williams, Hartford, Ky. 1D2y

The National Primary and the South.

Looking further into President Wilson's recommendation of a national primary to select candidates for president and the result of such a policy upon southern political power and influence, we ascertain some interesting facts.

The Old South—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee—had in 1910 a total population of 22,400,934, or 24.3 per cent of the total population.

In the electoral college of 1912 these states cast 126 votes, or 23.7 per cent of the whole.

In the Baltimore convention they possessed 23.7 per cent of the voting strength of the states.

In the election of November, 1912, these 11 states of the Old South polled a total vote of 1,542,855, or 10.3 per cent of the whole.

In the election of 1912 the single State of New York—population 9,113,279, 10 per cent of all, electoral vote 45, convention vote 90—cast 1,587,983 or 10.5 of the total.

In other words, New York, with 10 per cent of the total population, less than 8.3 per cent of the electoral vote, the same proportion of the convention vote, cast 45,000 more votes than the 11 states of the Old South.

Without regard to party considerations at all, therefore, the national primary would reduce the power of the south in the nomination of presidents from 23.7 per cent to 10.3 per cent, or less than the single State of New York.

From the Democratic standpoint, the change would be even more radical. The south is the backbone of the Democracy. Going back to 1908, when the fight was between the two old parties, and the Democratic candidate received a larger vote than Mr. Wilson received last year, the 11 states mentioned above gave the ticket all the electoral votes it received, save 42 from the states of Colorado, Kentucky, Nevada, Nebraska, Maryland and Oklahoma.

And yet the states of New York and Ohio, one of which went Democratic for president last year for the

Big Closing Out Sale OF JEWELRY STOCK.

Having decided to leave Hartford, I am going to close out my stock of Jewelry, Watches, &c., strictly at COST, less carriage, for CASH. I have in stock a nice assortment of Watches, Chains, Fobs, Rings, Stick Pins, Locketts and Chains, Brooches, Necklaces, Mesh Bags, Bracelets, Cuff Buttons, Tie Clasps, Silverware, Eye glasses, &c., all of which will be included in the sale. Nothing charged—here is where cash counts big. A great opportunity to buy a good Gold or Silver Watch cheap.

SALE COMMENCES FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26,

And continues ten days. This is the greatest opportunity you ever had to get elegant articles in the Jeweler's line at low prices never before heard of. Nothing reserved—everything goes. Don't fail to take advantage of this opportunity—you may never see it again. This means business—no take sale.

Also have a lot of splendid household and kitchen furniture which will be sold at a sacrifice. Also one regulator clock and a good safe. Call and let me show you.

All indebted to me will please call and settle. Those having watches left with me, should call for them at once.

R. W. KING, Jeweler

Barnard & Co. Old Stand, Hartford, - - - Kentucky.

Testimonial From High Authority

Mrs. Betty Lyler Wilson (of Nashville, Tenn.)

Mrs. Wilson of Nashville, Tenn., is famed the world over for her wonderfully delicious cakes. They are shipped to all parts of the Globe for special affairs where the best of Cakes are demanded.

This year, as in former years, Mrs. Wilson enjoys the distinction of making the President's Christmas Cake, using Calumet Baking Powder.

Mrs. Wilson's Baking Motto is: "To have complete success with no failures, care should be used in selection of Baking Powder."

Famous For Her Cakes Recommends

CALUMET BAKING POWDER

Some little time ago I made a careful study and investigation of the baking powder subject and I feel fully repaid. I am firmly convinced from the results I have received that there is no baking powder to equal Calumet for wholesomeness and economy, and I also recommend Calumet Baking Powder for its never failing results.

December 9, 1913. Mrs. Betty Lyler Wilson.

Calumet also received the Highest Awards at the World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago and Paris, France, 1912.

Buy a can of Calumet Baking Powder at once, and use it in your Holiday Baking, making your Christmas Cakes as good as the President's.

first time in 20 years and the other for the first time since the Civil War, cast more Democratic votes than the 11 states of the Old South.

If, therefore, the national primary election law is enacted, and the Republican party becomes reunited, we will have in all likelihood the spectacle of the Democrats of two states—at best doubtful—exercising more power and influence in Democratic councils than the Old Southern group that has dominated the integrity of the Democratic party in all the vicissitudes it has encountered for half a century.

We ask the consideration of this matter by the people of the south who have stood by the Democratic party when nearly all others had deserted it. We ask our southern president and our southern congressmen, who now dominate the government, if it is right to do down the citizenship of the south and the Democratic party of the south in any such manner?

It seems to us that the national primary would be the first step toward the ultimate dissolution of the solid south which has sustained the Democracy in every crisis and brought it clean-handed back to control after so many years of patient waiting and unwavering faith. Houston Post.

SURE THING! LISTEN!

We want to thank every little Boy and Girl, for their hearty co-operation in helping Santa Claus make our Xmas opening a success. Our trade on opening day was far beyond our expectation. Our stock was very much depleted, but this week will add more new goods. So don't worry. You can shop in our store, having the satisfaction of knowing that you will get exactly what you want. Our advice, however, is to shop early and avoid the rush which is SURE TO COME.

We are also prepared to serve you in gifts for the older folks, such as Cut Glass, fine China Vases, Bricabrac, etc. A call at our store will suggest to you many ideas that you have not thought of. Don't Forget this and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Dr. Ross Bennett is spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Bennett.

Rev. Frank Baker, Dawson Springs, was mingling with old friends in Hartford Tuesday.

Mr. Royce Igbar, who has been in school at Bowling Green, is at home for the holidays.

Miss Elsie Mathews, of Hamilton, Ohio, is the guest of her father, Editor Heber Mathews.

Mr. and Mrs. McFee, Knoxville, Tenn., are guests of Mrs. McFee's mother, Mrs. M. McCormick.

Mrs. Persley of Caniz, arrived Saturday to spend the holidays with her father Mr. E. P. Thomas.

Mr. Estill Barnett, who has been in school at Elkon, returned home Saturday to spend the holidays.

Messrs. Rowan Holbrook, John T. Moore and R. E. Lee Zimmerman were in Louisville the first of the week.

Miss Napier, who is in school at Russellville, arrived here last week to spend the holidays with her mother.

Born to the wife of Mr. Sam Richardson, Dukehurst, a fine girl, Monday morning. Reported by Dr. A. B. Riley.

Miss Etta Thomas, who has been the guest of relatives and friends, returned to her home in Louisville Saturday.

The Christmas trees given by the Methodist, Baptist and Christian Sunday schools last night were all a decided success.

Mr. Hoyt Taylor, who is engaged in railroad construction work near Nashville, is spending the holidays with his parents.

Miss Alice Foster left Wednesday afternoon for Owensboro, where she will spend the Christmas holidays with her mother, Mrs. L. B. Foster.

Small boys were greatly elated yesterday morning to find the ground white with snow, greatly increasing the pleasures of Christmas for them.

Mr. L. C. Aeton, of near Olaton, who is attending the Bowling Green Business University, arrived home Saturday to spend the holidays with his relatives.

Mr. Black Hendricks and Miss Alice Durall, of Rockport, were married at the Yeiser House Wednesday evening Dec. 24. Rev. Napier officiated. They are popular young people in their community.

W. B. Wright will preach at the Christian church in Hartford next Sunday morning and evening. This will close his ministry in Hartford for the present and he will be glad to have a large audience.

Mr. Joe Williams, formerly of Beaver Dam, now residing at Dayton, Ohio, called to see us while in town Saturday. Mr. Williams is the guest of his father, Mr. Delmer Williams during the holidays.

Rev. Virgil Elgin and son have sold their river farm North of Hartford to Mr. Oscar Bond. They took in exchange 87 acres from Mr. Bond about two miles below town, also river bottom land, receiving in addition \$4,150.00.

Considerable excitement was aroused in our little town Christmas eve by an assault which was made upon town Marshal Stevens, by John Daniel, who lives a few miles East of Hartford. It seems that Charlie Burton and some other boys had been in a "scrap", and that Marshal Stevens sought out Daniel to learn the particulars. Daniel thought he was about to be arrested and offered resistance. His brother took a hand and for a moment they overpowered the Marshal, and while one of them held him the other beat him about the head with some instrument, inflicting painful wounds, which are in no wise dangerous. The Marshal made a game stand and was setting the better of his assailants when Sheriff T. H. Black arrived upon the scene, when Daniel was pinned under arrest and taken before Police Judge Crowe, who we are informed, refused to take any action in the matter, and he was then taken before County Judge Wedding, and gave bond for his appearance at court. Considerable feeling was manifested upon the part of the citizens who consider that the Marshal was assaulted without cause while in line of duty, and but for cool heads much worse trouble might have followed.

A. S. of E. Notice.

The Ohio County Union, A. S. of E., will convene at the court house in Hartford on Friday, December 26, ten o'clock, a. m. As this is the time to elect new officers, a full delegation and good attendance of members is desired. We have just had two of the best National and State meetings in the history of the organization and there is a bright outlook for the future. So let Ohio county not fall behind, as we have always been in the lead. Let us all step forward and rally around the banner.

T. F. TANNER, President.
HENRY PIRTLE, Sec'y.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cooper, Nashville, are the guests of relatives in Hartford.

Miss Marie Austin, of Beaver Dam was the guest of relatives the first of the week.

Miss Susie May left Sunday for Port Arthur, Tex., where she will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones arrived Monday to be the guest of Mrs. Laura Stevens.

Cranberries, Celery, and everything needed to go with the Turkey, at Her's Grocery.

Mr. J. Ney Foster, formerly one of the editors and owners of The Republican, has now of Bowling Green, Ky., is spending the holidays in Hartford with relatives.

WILL ABOLISH WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL

Farm and Family Monthly To
Take Its Place First
of Year.

With the issue of the Weekly Courier-Journal of December 31, 1913, that publication will be merged into a monthly paper, to be called "Farm and Family," the first number of which will appear about the middle of January. The day of the political weekly has passed, but there is, unquestionably, a demand in Kentucky, the South and the Southwest for an up-to-date magazine embracing all matters of interest to the farm and the family. "Farm and Family" will be a publication devoted to agriculture, education, good roads and the family, and it will cover these subjects as ably and completely as a modern organization equipped with every means of gathering information and intelligently editing same can possibly do. Mechanically it will have every facility known to modern invention. The editor will be Mr. James Speed, well and widely known in connection with the movement for betterment in agricultural and educational circles in Kentucky and the South.

Naturally the magazine will have these departments which are usually seen in rural magazines; but there will be others which have been generally overlooked. For instance, it will be the policy of "Farm and Family" to devote some space in each issue to the Rural School. There will be no effort to theorize or discuss the school question from the teacher's viewpoint; but simply to learn where in the Southland there is a school that is really doing things that are of vital importance to the community and give the story to the readers.

The evolution of the Weekly Courier-Journal into "Farm and Family" is in accord with the progressive development of the times. Twenty years ago the farmer depended on his weekly edition of the city daily for the news of the world. But to-day he is not content to wait a week for his news of the world any more than his easy-going neighbor, recorded by Josh Billings, is content to sit and wait for the cow to back up to be milked. Better roads, better transportation facilities, rural free delivery, to say nothing of other conditions, which are revolutionizing country life, have changed all that. The modern farmer is fast coming to demand his daily newspaper, and the rapid extension and improvement of the postal service have made it possible to satisfy that demand. Having his daily newspaper, he no longer needs a political weekly, but he does need a medium of information and stimulation, more specialized than his daily can give him, within the lines of his own vocation and environment, through which he may keep abreast with all that intelligent effort is doing an improving agricultural methods and results and bettering the social conditions of rural life. He does need a medium through which he may learn all that is to be learned for the promotion of good farming, good roads, good schools and contented homes. Such a medium "Farm and Family" proposes to be.

It seems that the time is ripe and ready for the launching of a magazine which will give to the farmer, his wife and his children a new idea of the education which goes beyond the school out into everyday life and makes it amply worth while.

"Farm and Family" will be published by the Louisville Courier-Journal Company, in its modern printing plant at Third and Green streets, Louisville, Ky. The initial number will contain 24 or more quarto pages, and the price will be 25 cents a year.

To fill out the unexpired subscriptions at present paid-in-advance Weekly readers, the Saturday issue of the Daily Courier-Journal will be sent, in addition to "Farm and Family."—Courier-Journal.

Elgin-Cox.

The Rev. and Mrs. Virgil Elgin, former residents of Hartford, announce the engagement of their daughter, Annie Allen, to Dr. Walter Cox, of Paris, Ky. The wedding will take place on February 3d at the home of the bride's parents in Hopkinsville, Ky.

Owensboro Optical House.

Hartford, Ky., Nov. 1.—I have used glasses made by R. C. Hardwick's Optician, Owensboro, Ky., to my entire satisfaction. His house and machinery for making lenses are the most complete in the State, and he employs none but experienced workmen.

C. M. BARNETT.



CAN WE SHED A LITTLE LIGHT FOR YOU ON WHAT YOU MIGHT BUY, TO SAVE MONEY, IN OUR STORE. WE'VE GOT A LOT OF GOOD "MONEY-SAVERS" RIGHT NOW, TO MAKE A HAPPY NEW YEAR FOR YOU. WHAT DO YOU WANT? WE'VE GOT IT--AND WE CAN ASSURE YOU THE PRICE WILL BE RIGHT. WE MAKE THE PRICE RIGHT IN THE FIRST PLACE. WE CAN'T AFFORD TO SELL SHODDY STUFF AT ANY PRICE.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

GUNS! GUNS!



I have just received a large line of

SHOT GUNS.
Rifles, Target Guns, Ammunition, Shells, &c.

And respectfully request you to call and see the largest and best line of Shot Guns, Ammunition, &c., ever brought to Hartford.

Goods the best and prices the lowest.

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Groceryman
HARTFORD, KY.

Hartford Music Co.

M. A. FAUGHT, Mgr.

HARTFORD, KY.

Factory Representative
for High Grade

Pianos, Player Pianos
and Organs

LATEST SHEET MUSIC.

Write Us for Catalogues and
Prices. Easy Payments.

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:19 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 1:15 p. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 115 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE, Agt.

Dr. E. W. Ford was in Owensboro this week.

Mr. Sidney Williams, of Luzerne, is home for the holidays.

Mrs. U. S. Carson has returned from a visit in Owensboro.

Esquire Leslie Combs called to see us while in town Thursday.

Mellenry Holbrook, State University, Lexington, is home for the holidays.

Miss Lela Magan, Weir, Ky., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. E. Ellis.

Mrs. Maggie Griffin left Monday for Ensor where she will visit relatives.

Miss Denti Phipps left Monday for Henderson where she will visit relatives.

Mr. Shelby Stevens arrived home Friday from Murray to visit his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Cooper, Nashville, are the guests of relatives in Hartford.

Mr. C. E. Morrison, who has been ill with pneumonia, is thought to be some better.

Miss Marie Austin, of Beaver Dam was the guest of relatives the first of the week.

Miss Susie May left Sunday for Port Arthur, Tex., where she will visit relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Jones arrived Monday to be the guest of Mrs. Laura Stevens.

Cranberries, Celery, and everything needed to go with the Turkey, at Her's Grocery.

Mr. J. Ney Foster, formerly one of the editors and owners of The Republican, has now of Bowling Green, Ky., is spending the holidays in Hartford with relatives.

Hartford College

MID-WINTER TERM BEGINS
JANUARY 19, 1914.

A large Normal class will be organized. Also new classes in High School work for those entering then. If you wish to prepare for Teachers' Examination, enroll in the Normal Department. If you wish High School work, there will be classes to suit your needs.

One of the best buildings in Western Kentucky—steam heated, electric lighted, with all modern equipment. Good board for \$3.00 to \$3.50 per week. Be one of the many who will take advantage of these opportunities.

For catalog or further information, write

H. E. BROWN, or A. E. ELLIS.
President V. President.

The Profits in Progress

Farmers are learning the profitable fertilizer—the one that gives the best profit consistent with maintaining soil productivity.

Progressive farmers are increasing, for all crops, the

POTASH

in their goods. Results have shown there should be at least as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid, for ordinary farm crops take from the soil from 2 to 4 times as much Potash as Phosphoric Acid. For potatoes, truck and fruit, the Potash should be double the Phosphoric Acid.

If your dealer insists on carrying only low grade, 25 Potash goods, we will sell you Potash in any amount from one 200-pound bag up.

Write for Prices and Free Pamphlet

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San Francisco, 35 California Street

Call on The Republican for Job Printing.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has been the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy.

Chas. H. Fletcher

Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. For more than thirty years it has been in constant use for the relief of Constipation, Flatulency, Wind Colic, all Teething Troubles and Diarrhoea. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, assimilates the Food, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 71 N. 9TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

LOUISVILLE

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The only and original poultry supply house south of the Ohio River.
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POULTRY SUPPLIES AND FEEDS.

Write for Price List.

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THE McCALL COMPANY, 230 to 240 West 37th St., NEW YORK

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SPECIAL OFFER:
A new and improved method of growing bulbs from a permanent collection of seeds and cuttings of the most famous bulb growers of the world. This method is guaranteed to produce the finest quality of bulbs at a very low price. Write to-day for the full particulars.

SEND 25 CENTS
to receive a complete and up-to-date catalogue of bulbs, seeds and cuttings, and a free trial of the new method of growing bulbs. The catalogue will also contain a list of the names of the famous bulb growers of the world, and a full description of the various kinds of bulbs and seeds available.

J. V. Buckner, Inc., 100 N. 3rd St., St. Louis, Mo.

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Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. For sale by all news dealers. Price, 10c. Sent by mail for 3 months, \$2.50; 6 months, \$4.50; 1 year, \$8.00. Write for free sample copy.

McGraw-Hill & Co., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York

FATE OF A WORLD

Its Course From Chaos to Its Hopeless Death Struggle.

THREE ACTS IN THE TRAGEDY

The First is Shown by Jupiter, the Second by the Earth and the Third by Mars, While the Moon Shows the Empty Stage After the Play is Done

No stage was ever set for such a tragedy as the planet Mars presents. It is the last act in the drama of a war of history.

The first act in such a drama consists of scenes from chaos. The huge planet Jupiter offers us a spectacle of the kind in its streaming belts of thick clouds and its swirling vapors, glowing like steam above a furnace.

The second act is represented by the earth, with its fertile crust, its cool, invigorating atmosphere and its life sustaining seas that give birth to the clouds which, condensing on the mountains, furnish the rains and set the rivers flowing.

The closing act is the role of Mars, where the seas have vanished, the atmosphere has thinned out, the rivers have disappeared, the continents have become dry deserts, and life, driven into a corner, is battling against final extinction.

That there is yet intelligent life on Mars is the universal belief of all the observers whom Mr. Lowell has gathered about him at his Flagstaff observatory, where the extraordinary phenomena of that wonderful planet are studied as nowhere else in the world.

More than that, they tell us with ever increasing emphasis that the people of Mars, compelled by necessity, have developed a command over natural forces which would seem miraculous if exhibited upon the earth.

With them it has become simply a question of brain power against the insatiable powers of nature.

They have nights and days of the same length as ours. They have seasons almost precisely corresponding with ours, except that they are each twice as long. But their oceans are dried up, no rains fall (though there may be fogs), and nearly all the atmospheric moisture is alternately locked up in one or the other of the polar snowcaps.

In such a situation no vegetation can flourish unless artificially stimulated by a gigantic system of irrigation. And without vegetation animal existence is impossible.

But whence can the inhabitants of Mars derive the water needed for irrigation? The answer is that they get it periodically from the melting of the polar snows. Without seas and rivers they have no other source of supply.

On Mars the reign of universal peace must have begun ages ago, introduced not by moral or sentimental considerations, but by the necessity of uniting all the engineering skill, all the inventive powers and all the physical forces of the entire population of the planet in a common battle for life.

The only thought of their inventors is of improved means for controlling the slowly lessening supplies of moisture that once in about two of our years may be drawn away from one of the poles while the summer sunshine is dissolving its snows.

This universal concentration of mental energy upon a single aim is conceived as having developed upon Mars a knowledge of the hidden forces of nature such as has up to the present merely been dreamed of on the earth.

We have just begun to learn how to use electricity in the mechanic arts, but they may have unlocked the secret forces locked in the atoms of matter which our science has recently assured us exist without showing us how to utilize them.

Only by such suppositions can the "canals," hundreds of miles wide and thousands of miles long, be accounted for, if, as the Flagstaff observers insist, those objects are really of artificial origin. It should be said, however, that in Mr. Lowell's opinion the bands called canals are, in fact, irrigated belts.

The real canals within them are invisible; while the progressive darkening of these belts, as the polar melting increases, is due to the growth of vegetation, stimulated by the water.

After the world life drama closes there is left an empty stage, and this is represented by the moon. The inner world has lost all its water. Its tragedy is finished. The actors are all dead. Millions of years ago there may have been a battle for life there like that which now appears to be raging on Mars. And millions of years in the future the stage of the earth will probably be set for a similar tragedy. For to the eyes of the over-looking gods (to change a little Shakespeare's figure): All this is a stage, and all the worlds and suns are merely actors.

—Garrett P. Serviss in New York Journal.

PERFORATED COINS.

Uncle Sam Tried Them Several Times but Without Success.

Perforated coins were never in favor in the United States, though various efforts were made to popularize them. The first United States coin with a perforated center was a gold dollar issued in 1849, which had a square hole in the middle of the planchet. It was the forerunner of the gold dollar issued by the United States mint in 1849. The coin was engraved, not struck from dies.

The next United States coin with a perforated center was issued from the Philadelphia mint in 1850 and was of the denomination of 1 cent. It was about the size of the bronze cent now in use. At that time the large, old fashioned copper cent was in general circulation, and the perforated coin received the name of "ring cent." The designer reasoned that by means of the perforation the cent could be distinguished by touch from the dime.

Another perforated cent issued the same year showed two rings in the field with the words, "Cent. One-tenth Silver." The reverse showed an olive wreath around the perforation and the words, "United States of America."

The mint authorities undertook to design a coin that would answer all requirements, and the pieces were struck with both pierced and perfect centers in silver, copper, nickel and composition metal, six varieties in all, without counting the various metals, but none of the designs was favored by the government authorities, and consequently they were never put in general circulation.

The only gold half dollar ever produced at the United States mint was struck in 1852. It had a perforation in the center, and the obverse showed a wavy circle around the perforation, with the inscription, "United States of America," around the border. The reverse was blank. The coin was exactly half the weight of the dollar. Regardless of the generally accepted idea the gold fifty cent pieces with which the public is familiar were not an issue of the United States, but were manufactured by California jewelers. There has not been any attempt to introduce the perforated coin in the United States since 1854. In that year two pieces of the denominations of 1 and 5 cents were issued at the Philadelphia mint.—Harper's Weekly.

Turkish Names.

On our visiting list are Mrs. Hyacinth, Mrs. Tulip, Mrs. Appletree and Mrs. Nightingale. I am also happy enough to possess the acquaintance of Mrs. Sweetmeat, Mrs. Diamond, Mrs. Al-though some know her as Mother Eve—Miss May-She-Laugh and Master He-Waited. This last appellation seemed to me so curious that I inquired into it and learned that my young gentleman waited to be born. These are not anomalies, you understand for no Turk owns such a thing. Tell one Mistress Hyacinth from another you add the name of her man. And in his case all you can do is to tack on his father's—you could hardly say Christian—name.—H. G. Dwight in Atlantic.

Wild Schemes of Dinocrates.

The most remarkable proposal ever made about Mount Athos was that of the architect Dinocrates. His plan was to cut it into the shape of a gigantic statue of Alexander the Great, holding in the right hand a city, in the left a tank that was to receive all the waters of the region. Alexander was much taken with the scheme. But it was eventually rejected on the ground that the neighboring country was not fertile enough to feed the inhabitants of the projected city. Another of Dinocrates' plans was a temple to the wife of King Ptolemy of Egypt, with a roof of loadstones that would keep an iron statue of her floating in the air.

The Earth's Shadow.

The earth has a shadow, but very few ever see it, except in eclipses of the moon, or else few recognize it when they see it. Nevertheless many of us have noticed on fine, cloudless evenings in summer shortly before sunset a rosy pink arc on the horizon opposite the sun, with a bluish gray segment under it. As the sun sinks the arc rises until it stains the zenith and even passes it. This is the shadow of the earth.

GIVEN AWAY FREE!

BARREL WHISKEY 7 YRS. OLD, "OLD QUALITY"

ONE CHANCE GIVEN WITH EACH QUART BOUGHT

The lucky number will be drawn at 10 p. m. the night before Christmas. No matter where you live, if you have the lucky number you get the barrel FREE. Remember every quart bought of us increases your chance. Come yourself, send by your friends or mail orders, all get a chance for every quart.

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We have the most complete line of Liquors, all kinds and all brands, in Owensboro.

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Centertown, - Kentucky.

Prompt Attention and Good Service.
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THE REPUBLICAN and Home and Farm.....	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week Owensboro Inquirer	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Louisville Daily Herald.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Daily Owensboro Inquirer.....	3.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Twice-a-Week O'boro Messenger	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and Kentucky Farmer.....	1.75
THE REPUBLICAN and New Idea Woman's Magazine..	1.30
THE REPUBLICAN and Cincinnati Weekly Enquirer.	1.50
THE REPUBLICAN and Weekly Inter Ocean and Farmer	\$1.50

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You Need a Tonic

There are times in every woman's life when she needs a tonic to help her over the hard places. When that time comes to you, you know what tonic to take—Cardui, the woman's tonic. Cardui is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, which act gently, yet surely, on the weakened womanly organs, and helps build them back to strength and health. It has benefited thousands and thousands of weak, ailing women in its past half century of wonderful success, and it will do the same for you.

You can't make a mistake in taking

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Miss Amelia Wilson, R. F. D. No. 4, Alma, Ark., says: "I think Cardui is the greatest medicine on earth, for women. Before I began to take Cardui, I was so weak and nervous, and had such awful dizzy spells and a poor appetite. Now I feel as well and as strong as I ever did, and can eat most anything." Begin taking Cardui today. Sold by all dealers.

Has Helped Thousands.

HOUSEKEEPERS Must be Watchful

For great efforts are being made in this vicinity to sell baking powders of inferior class, made from alum acids and lime phosphates, both undesirable to those who require high-grade cream of tartar baking powder to make clean and healthful food.

The official Government tests have shown Royal Baking Powder to be a pure, healthful, grape cream of tartar baking powder, of highest strength, and care should be taken to prevent the substitution of any other brand in its place.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price per pound, and is cheaper and better at its price than any other baking powder in the world.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM FLORIDA

Oranges, Grape fruit and fish of all kinds plentiful.

Timsville, Fla., Dec. 13, 1912.—My dear Republican readers: How are you all, and how is the weather? This is a fine day here, as pleasant as we ever have in our own Kentucky in the spring or fall, but we have cold days here. Have had one frost which almost killed tender vegetation, but the flowers are in bloom like summer time.

This is a pretty place and would be much prettier if they would clean up the vacant lots and back yards, and it would add much to the sanitary conditions. However, the people seem to be healthy. Have heard of no sickness. This is a dry town, and I have seen only one man who seemed to be intoxicated. The people are very friendly. There are several churches here. We have attended church services and Sunday school at the Methodist and Baptist churches. People in the country are picking and packing oranges and grape fruit. One of the principal industries here is fishing. The great fish houses are a sight worth seeing from 7 to 9 o'clock in the morning. The fish brought in are from 6 inches to 3 feet long and thousands of pounds are shipped from here every week. My fishing fever cooled off the first time I went out. There is a fish called the "toad fish," which is quick to bite and if you fail to jerk him out he will cut your line and if you succeed in landing him, he will swell up like a toad frog. Then there are the cat fish, which you can see by the hundreds, but neither the cat nor toad fish are fit to eat. The wood fish are caught far out in the river in nets. The river is 6 or 7 miles wide and is salt water. It is so clear you can see the bottom and can see great schools of fish swimming around. We have been paying 5 cts. per pound for what we eat and find it the cheapest meat we can buy.

I don't think this much of an agricultural country. Oranges and grape fruit do well. There is still some game—a few deer, wild turkey and lots of ducks. Hunters say there are a great many fox squirrels.

Well, as I am just a "kid" only 18 years old and this is my first attempt to write for publication, I will close quit for fear I overran the space allotted.

With love and good wishes for everyone.

W. G. BENNETT.
P. S. What I have written has re-

ferred to this part of the State and not to the state at large. W. G. B.

Notice.

All parties having claims against the estate of A. C. Leach, deceased, are hereby notified to file same properly proven, with me on or before January 31, 1914.

J. I. LEACH, Admr.
Central City, Ky.

Remnants.

Fine Woolen Dress Goods, Silks and all kinds of bright new materials, in serviceable lengths, at strictly bargain prices. REMNANT STORE, 213 Allen Street, Owensboro, Ky.

Land Sale For Taxes.

By virtue of taxes due me, the Sheriff of Ohio county, Kentucky, I will on the first Monday in January, January 5, 1914, expose at public sale at the court house door in Hartford, Kentucky, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. the following lands or so much thereof as may be necessary to produce the sums required, viz:

NO. 1—EAST HARTFORD.	
Duke, J. D., 146 a.	23.33
Moseley, Della, 125 a.	11.42
Sullenger, C. B., 5 a.	9.85
Shaver, J. T., 45 a.	9.85
Schroeder, N. A., 30 a.	
Schroeder, N. A., 10 a.	
Schroeder, N. A., 17 1/2 a.	13.52
Stevens, A. L., 385 a.	103.64
Schroeder, E., 1 town lot.	3.15
Waddell, H., 30 a.	10.56
NO. 2—WEST HARTFORD.	
Daniel, J. A., 1 town lot.	2.70
Johnson, Mrs. Amanda, 1 lot	1.23
King, D. W., 1 town lot.	4.80
Patterson, Mrs. M. E., 1 town lot.	7.63
NO. 3—BEDA.	
Bartlett, C. H., 26 a.	5.60
Hoover, L. C., 155 a.	
Hoover, L. C., 5 a.	19.20
Leach, E. J., 120 a.	16.50
McCormick, B. F. and H., 200 acres.	39.42
Nelson, T. H., 58 a.	5.60
Park, Jno. H., 15 a.	4.95
Travis, N. G., 20 a.	4.95
NO. 4—SULPHUR SPRINGS.	
Ashby, O. L. and H. M., 30 acres.	6.22
Ashby, H. M., 15 a.	5.60
Autry, Jno. F., 35 a.	5.75
Crisser, H. F., 41 a.	7.50
Chappell, J. D., 40 a.	8.30
Chappell, Laura B., 30 a.	12.00
Dalton, Elmer, 80 a.	9.85
Fitzhugh, James, 120 a.	22.45
Hines, C. C., 60 a.	8.65
King, F. S., 1 a.	4.30
Miller, J. E., 65 a.	8.30
Peach, A. J., 5 a.	4.30
Wright, Jas. H., 124 a.	14.00
Wedding, C. L., 100 a.	10.06
Willis, D. R., 9 a.	2.91
Wright, J. H., 88 a.	12.40
NO. 5—MAGIAN.	
Daughn, C. B., 20 a.	
Daughn, C. B., 150 a.	8.77
Crowe, T. H., 3 3/4 a.	5.35

Edge, W. S., 75 a.	9.30	Whittier, C. H., 106 a.	20.52
Hines, A. G., 98 a.	10.84	NO. 20—AETNAVILLE.	
Hamilton, J. H., 73 a.	7.50	Ford, P. A.,	20.61
Midkiff, C. P., 95 a.	16.44	Morrison, Henry by T. M. Baise,	
C. C. Midkiff, 1 lot.	3.60	90 acres	12.71
Ralph, Loney, 51 a.	6.86	Morris, C. D., 2 town lots.	5.30
Ralph, Julia A., 29 a.	2.10	Willoughby, H., 1 town lot.	4.96
Wedding, R. A., 37 a.	9.50	NO. 21—SHREVE.	
Wimsatt, Miss Annie, 137 1/2 acres.	9.90	Key, D. S., 25 a.	6.05
Wedding, H. A., 100 a.	11.45	Osborne, Jas. A., 20 a.	6.92
NO. 6—CROMWELL.		Obenham, Ruth, 49 a.	2.29
Austin, Mrs. V. M., 1 1/2 a.	2.30	NO. 22—OLATON.	
Butler, J. F., 35 a.	14.32	Bean, Mrs. A. L. by C. D. Bean	
Embry, Perryman, 30 a.	9.85	258 a.	33.30
Leisure, Ethel, 25 a.	7.50	Copage, W. M., 105 a.	10.14
Stratton, J. P., 30 a.	6.00	Ford, E. B., 25 a.	9.36
Wallace, C. D., 180 a.	30.36	Johnson, Jesse R., 35 a.	8.81
NO. 7—COOL SPRINGS.		Miller, J. M., 130 a.	18.20
Akins, J. A., 76 a.	8.78	Mitchell, Arthur, 1 town lot.	6.36
Bryant, A. L., 2 a.	4.31	Self, A., 3 a.	4.33
Brown, C. R., 260 a.	22.10	White, C. C., 60 a.	10.23
Benton, J. L., 12 a.	4.86	Wilson, E. E., 25 a.	6.56
Davenport, A. S., 100 a.	8.81	Young, Jim, 75 a.	10.47
Williams, Mrs. Emma, 75 a.	4.22	NO. 23—HUFORD.	
NO. 8—NORTH ROCKPORT.		Dodson, Mrs. L. V., 19 a.	2.54
Anderson, V. L., 63 a. and 1 town lot.	13.40	Eidson, C. J., 109 a.	16.87
Bratcher, Green, 1 town lot.	4.20	Jewell, G. W., 199 a. 1 town lot.	27.17
Brown, L. B., 50 a.	14.20	Mynfield W. H., 145 a.	12.71
Ashby, Margaret, 1 town lot.	4.28	Smith, Mrs. Saville, 37 a.	8.75
Ferguson, Francis, 1 town lot.	3.19	NO. 24—BARTLETT.	
Heck, E. C., 1 town lot.	7.98	Evans, Mrs. Mary A., 20 a.	1.40
Heck, Nannie, P., 1 town lot.	4.37	Funk, T. E., 50 a.	6.2
Laton, Mrs. Jessie R.	17.70	Funk, C. T., 50 a.	7.36
Landrum, Isaac, 2 town lots.	8.42	Gray, W. D., 1-4 a.	4.96
Miller, Henry, 1 town lot.	7.06	Westerfield, Mrs. Mamie, 52 a.	2.30
Turley, Ed., 1 town lot.	5.31	Westerfield, J. H., 97 a.	7.86
Tinsley, M. L., 1 town lot.	4.28	NO. 25—HEFLIN.	
Tichenor, H. A., 33 a.	4.86	Bradshaw, W. C., 80 a.	19.19
NO. 9—SOUTH ROCKPORT.		Easton, Albert, 50 a.	6.91
Benton, J. P., 1 town lot.	7.06	Hefner, James, 69 a.	14.86
Bratcher, J. W., 51 a.	11.35	Hefflin, J. B., 35 a.	6.27
Brown, Mrs. Emma, 139 a.	8.88	Johnson, Etta, 100 a.	4.87
Curtis, J. E., 23 3/4 a. 1 town lot.	29.60	Loyd, Jarrett, 30 a.	4.96
Douglas, J. L., 20 a.	6.89	NO. 26—CERALVO.	
Jones, J. M., 10 a.	5.50	Allen, E. T., 50 a.	10.38
Parrot, Sam, 50 a.	6.39	Robinson, C. D., 25 a.	8.20
Ross, W. C., 35 a.	7.23	Tilford, Emory, 45 a.	10.53
Robertson, P. A., 2 a.	8.02	NO. 27—POINT PLEASANT.	
Smith, S. H., 80 a.	8.85	Miller, S. A. (N. R.) 110 a.	20.38
Vinson, John T., 2 a.	1.44	Reynolds, C. W., 100 a.	18.60
NO. 10—SELECT.		Wright, W. H., 11 a.	7.96
Duke, J. H., 40 a.	6.12	Welch, Mrs. E. M., 1 town lot.	4.77
Embry, M. J., 100 a.	7.52	NO. 28—NARROW.	
Embry, A. N., 5 a.	7.50	Bolton, Alex, 50 a.	7.27
Geary, Arthur, 12 a.	4.95	Blacklock, Jas. M., by J. H. Thomas, 40 a.	3.59
Morris, J. W., 6 a.	4.05	Conder, J. W., 125 a.	21.59
NO. 11—HORSE BRANCH.		Cook, Mrs. Julie, 70 a.	8.75
Allen, John, 80 a.	6.22	Foreman, E. D., 65 a.	8.55
Allen, S. S., 5 a.	5.90	Harrison, Alex, 1 town lot.	5.52
Baise, E. E., 45 a.	5.77	Harrison, Noasant, 57 a.	3.20
Dehart, C. M., 40 a.	3.93	Kirby, E. G., 6 a.	22.07
Dehart, John, 50 a.	5.60	Baird, Lloyd, 26 1/2 a.	5.62
Morris, Joe, 75 a.	3.30	Rogers, J. H., 35 a.	7.55
Stevens, Mrs. Mary, 10 a.	7.50	Sanders, A. E., 50 a.	6.91
Stewart, James, 32 a.	7.50	Willett, J. E., 14 a.	4.65
NO. 12—ROSEINE.		NO. 29—HALPH.	
Arbuckle, R. L., 20 a.	5.60	Clark, W. W., 150 a.	6.27
Craig, L. C., 20 a.	4.95	Evans, C. M., 126 a.	4.00
Craig, J. D., 30 a.	4.95	Fugate, R. B., 180 a.	7.55
Clark, Mrs. Florence, 15 a.	2.29	Johnson, Charles, 53 a.	6.33
Craig, Mrs. Thelma, 30 a.	3.65	Norris, J. A.,	11.42
Daugherty, C. E., 45 a.	5.90	Ralph, Dudley, 50 a.	7.57
Goodwine, J. H., 35 a.	5.60	Ralph, J. W., 67 a.	8.20
Kendall, Coltus, 46 a.	5.60	Russell, F. T., 40 a.	5.62
Kuykendall, Geo., 35 a.	5.90	Taylor, D., 60 a.	12.07
Minton, M., 60 a.	5.35	Wade, G. T., 71 a.	14.05
Perry, Ollie, 1 town lot.	4.05	Westerfield, J. C., 49 a.	6.69
Patterson, C. N. by J. N. Tweed-dell, 88 a.	3.60	NO. 30—PRENTISS.	
Stewart, Harry, 60 a.	6.22	Arbuckle, J. D., 3 a.	10.05
Stewart, Mrs. Mary A., 100 a.	4.85	NO. 31—HERBERT.	
Stewart, W. H., 68 a.	6.22	Bannon, W. E., 75 a.	8.77
Schroeder, A. L., 7 a.	4.95	Bickett, W. T., 81 a.	
Stewart, Mrs. S. H., 2 a.	2.30	Bickett, W. T., 10 a.	14.05
Taylor, S. M., 100 a.	10.70	Gist, C. D., 87 a.	
Taylor Truman, 8 a.	7.50	Gist, C. D., 100 a.	11.05
Taylor, W. C., 33 a.	10.14	Hobbs, E. G., 69 a.	8.00
NO. 13—EAST BEAVER DAM.		Harbours, H., 65 a.	8.00
Miller, Mrs. Ruth, 1 town lot	3.24	Haskins, W. H., 45 a.	5.45
Pool, Geo. W., 97 a. 1 town lot.	14.28	May, Lon, 98 a.	8.70
Phelps, W. B., 104 a.	24.60	Payne, J. T., 18 a.	4.20
NO. 14—WEST BEAVER DAM.		NO. 32—ARNOLD.	
Hodges, C. P., 65 a.	8.80	Cook, Walter, 80 a.	6.90
Rhoads, D. S., 1 town lot.	8.18	Cook, R. E., 80 a.	11.60
Taylor, Bill, 1 town lot.	7.50	Daugherty, Park, 15 a.	5.25
Tichenor, C. M., 1 town lot.	11.50	Ferguson, Mrs. Eloda, 130 a.	4.85
Tilford, Mrs. S. M., 1 town lot	1.60	Keown, J. W., 80 a.	8.55
NO. 15—MCHENRY.		Malden, C. G., 50 a.	6.90
Bailey, Alonzo, 45 a.	5.84	Renfrow, W. L., 100 a.	6.25
Hawes, Ollie, 1 town lot.	5.54	Renfrow, J. N., 30 a.	5.50
Hawes, Sam H., 100 a.	5.85	Smith, R. L., 12 a.	4.00
Likens, J. R., 1 town lot.	5.62	NO. 33—RENDER.	
Pennman, Frank, 1 town lot.	4.21	Burton, E. G. by J. L. Burton,	
Robertson, R. D., 1 town lot.	3.82	1 town lot	7.05
Rowe, O. K., 1 town lot.	11.43	Fulkerson, Mrs. Mary, 60 a.	6.12
Raines, Robert, 2 a.	7.33	Fisher, James, 1 town lot.	5.95
Stewart, Charles, 1 town lot.	5.42	ADDITIONAL LIST.	
Trail, Virgil, 1 town lot.	4.35	Greer, Thomas, 93 a.	12.95
Wakeland, Geo. C., 1 town lot.	5.42	Greer, Thomas, 48 a.	
Williams Mines Amusement Co. 1 town lot.	6.62	Green River Coal & Coal Co. by E. S. Render, 2 town lots.	2.30
NO. 16—CENTERTOWN.		Hatcher, J. W., 20 a.	4.85
Barnard, L. T., 10 a.	6.70	Loney, L. B., 187 a.	13.45
Dexter Heirs, by Sam Everts, 17 acres.	3.25	Loney, L. B., 66 a.	9.45
Hill, H. J., 18 a.	5.05	Ward, J. W., 60 a.	2.25
Maddox Heirs by W. C. Bolton 16 a.	3.23	Bartlett, W. S., 50 a.	1.85
Maddox, Mrs. Meete, 45 a.	25.16	Wright, Charlotte, 2 town lots.	1.65
Render, Mrs. G. A., 140 a.	19.00	King, Jesse R., 118, 1 town lot	24.70
Stogner, J. B. (N. R.) 60 a.	18.14	Sandbach, Roy, 60 a.	6.00
Wade, L. B., 1 town lot.	5.30	Hardwick, Mrs. W. G., 1 town lot.	11.60
Whalen, U. S., 40 a. 1 town lot.	8.30	Ford, J. T., 50 a.	8.60
NO. 17—SMALLHOUSE.		NON RESIDENT LIST.	
Dard, Charlie, 1 town lot.	4.35	Allen, T. H., 60 a.	3.60
Stearnsman, Mary A., 50 a.	4.35	Buckley, Mrs. Olive, 40 a.	10.70
NO. 18—EAST FORDEVILLE.		Brooks, Maud, 1 town lot.	4.90
Crowe, S. H., 67 a.	4.95	Chamblian, W. L., 25 a.	10.15
Duval, J. W., 81 a.	4.94	Chamblian, W. L., 25 a.	4.75
Head, B. J., 40 a.	7.54	Crumen, E. W., 87 a.	2.95
Hood, M. B., 25 a.	2.28	Grant, W. A., 2 a.	2.95
Rushier, G. R., 34 a.	6.37	Hodden, E. J., 1 a.	3.90
Willis, J. D., 48 a.	5.14	Johnson, Sarah B., 40 a.	4.75
NO. 19—WEST FORDEVILLE.		Kimbley, B. L., 1 town lot.	1.90
Cramer, John, 4 a.	4.33	Lamatus, E. A., 140 a.	7.45
Kender, Jan. L., 80 a.	7.65	Morris, Perry, 40 a.	2.95

CHRISTMAS TIMES

Are here and when you visit Owensboro don't fail to see

STEITLER HARDWARE CO.

For Toys, Dolls, Fine Cutlery, Rogers and Your Rex Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons, Toilet Manicure Sets, Nickel Baking and Chafing Dishes, Coffee Percolators and thousand other things suitable for everybody.

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109 W. MAIN STREET

OWENSBORO, KY.



It's Daddy Talking

"HUSH, children; it's daddy talking." "Yes, Jim; we are all well and the children have been real good. How have you been? Coming home tonight? That's fine! It will be good to see you."

The business man who is obliged to be away from home brings joy to the family circle by cheery words over the long distance Bell Telephone which keeps him always in touch with home conditions.

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INCORPORATED.

119 SOUTH PRYOR STREET, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.



Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals! One cent each! Not good for postage! Use only on back of mail matter issued annually by the American Red Cross Society, and sold by the millions all over the United States to help finance the campaign against Consumption. The proceeds of the sale in Kentucky will be used in this State, and, as far as practicable, in the locality from which the money is derived. Supporting visiting nurses, sending prophylactic supplies and directions for home care, to consumptives, and establishing open air schools, are some of the ways in which the Kentucky fund will be spent.

Buy of the local agent, if there is one in your town. If there is no agent, ask to be appointed local agent, or supply your own needs by a mail order. Address the Red Cross Christmas Seal Campaign, Capitol Building, Frankfort, Ky.

Union, W. H., 1 town lot.	3.25	Nail, Edwin, 1 town lot.	4.55
COLORED LIST.		Nail, Isabelle, 1 town lot.	1.90
Bacon, D., 1 town lot.	5.90	Phelps, John, 50 a.	19.10
Berry, Wes, 2 town lots.	10.40	Sullenger, Payton, 1 a.	4.00
Berry, Julia, 1 town lot.	3.90	Smith, L. R., 2 a.	5.00
Borah, Jesse, 1 town lot.	5.90	Taylor, D., 1 town lot.	6.00
Collins, Jack, 1 town lot.	7.34	Taylor, Angeline, 1 town lot.	1.05
Davis, Charlie, 1 a.	4.30	Tinsley, Adelle, 1 town lot.	1.25
Duncan, Wash, 1 town lot.	4.65	Tinsley, C. H., 100 a.	8.90
Eldson heirs, 1 town lot.	4.75	Taylor, Gaylen, 1 3/4 a.	
Hines, Dan, 1 town lot.	4.50	Taylor, Gaylen, 19 a.	10.00
Hines, Steve, 1 town lot.	4.00	Taylor, Gaylen, 1 a.	11.00
Hines, Mrs. Ida, 1 town lot.	1.25	Trammel, Linnie, 1 town lot.	5.20
Mocker, Ven, 1 town lot.	10.00	Tichenor, Henry, 65 a.	8.90
Jackson, Clara, 22 a.	3.00	Vogels, Henry, 3 a.	8.90
Jackson, Henry, 1 town lot.	3.00	T. H. BLACK, S. O. C.	